TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1896.

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Republican National Conventions.

The Republicans hold to-day at St. Louis their eleventh quadrennial National Convention. Here are the dates and places and the number of ballots taken in each of the preceding Conventions:

First, 1856, Philadelphia, one ballot, Farmour. Second, 1860, Chicago, four ballots, Lincoln. Third, 1864, Baltimore, one ballot, Lincoln. Fourth, 1868 Chicago, one ballot, GRANT, Fifth, 1873, Philadelphia, one ballot, Grave. Bixth, 1870, Cincinnati, seven ballots, HAYES. Seventh, 1880, Chicago, thirty-six ballots, Ganyn Eighth, 1884, Chicago, four ballots, BLADE. Ninth, 1888, Chicago, eight ballots, Harrison, Tenth, 1892, Minneapolis, one ballot, Harrison

Four of the seven Republican candidates for the Presidency have been born in Ohio. Gen. FREMONT was a native of Georgia, Mr. Lincoln of Kentucky, and Mr. Blaine of Pennsylvania. The Republicans went to the States following for their candidates for the Vice-Presidency in the years named: In 1856, New Jersey; 1860, Maine; 1864, Tennessee; 1868, Indiana; 1872, Massachumetts; 1876, 1880, 1888, and 1892, New York: and 1884, Illinois.

When the first Republican National Convention assembled in Philadelphia on June 17, 1856, forty years ago to-morrow, there were thirty-one States in the Union, with 296 electoral votes. There are now fortyfive States, with 447 votes. The voting population of the United States in 1856 was 4,000,000. It was 12,000,000 at the last Presidential election, and this year, it is computed, it will probably be in excess of 13.000.000.

Two previous National Conventions have been held in the city of St. Louis. Both were Democratic Conventions, in 1876 and 1888. In 1876 the candidate nominated in St. Louis was counted out. In 1888 the candidate was defeated

An Honest Platform.

If the St. Louis delegates seek a financial platform which is without hesitation in speaking plainly or desire to deceive, without purpose to offend or willingness to be misunderstood, without assumption of being wiser than the future, yet clear in its convictions of the present; in short, a platform free from any mental, moral, or phraseological mystification whatsoever, here it is:

"Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to sliver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilised world, the Republican party of New York declares tiself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard."

This is the platform adopted by the Republican Convention of the Empire State, and LEVI P. MORTON is the candidate behind it. The Convention can change the candidate without exciting unusual comment, but it can't materially change the platform without appearing as a sneaking foe of sound money.

The Case of Crete and That of Cuba

It would be regarded as a startling incident if our Minister at Madrid, the Hon. HANNIS TAYLOR, were to obtain an audience with the Premier in the Spanish Government and read to him a note of warning that Spain would certainly lose the good will of the United States by permitting the continuance of atrocities in Cuba. Yet such an incident would bear a resemblance to that one which occurred at Constantinople last Friday, and was reported by the United Press. From its despatch we have learned that upon that day "the German Ambassador at the Porte, Baron SARMA VON JETTSCH, obtained an audience with the Sultan, to whom he read a note of warning that Turkey would certainly lose the good will of the powers by permitting the continuance of atrocities in Crete."

The atrocities perpetrated by the Turkish troops in the island of Crete are certainly not any worse than those perpetrated by the Spanish troops in the island of Cuba; and they have been of much shorter duration in Crete than in Cuba. Yet a formal warning is conveyed to Turkey by the German Government, while not an official word of warning is heard by Spain from the Government of the United States.

Upon the same day that the German Ambassador warned the Sultan, the Austrian Ambassador obtained an audience with him for the purpose of emphasizing the warning. Still further, we have a report that a collective note upon the subject has been sent to the Sultan. It may be assumed that the Turk will pay some respect to these communications

It would seem that Germany and Austria have not shrunk from their duty in the Cretan case because of the fear that any interference with Turkey may possibly disturb the peace of Europe, though they are aware of the danger of opening up the "Eastern question." They have not assumed that it is not within their right to say anything about the policy or the atrocities for which the Ottoman Government is responsible in Crete. They do not take the ground that Turkey has the right to do what she pleases in her own possessions. In the name of humanity, they warn the

Bultan to stay his hand in Crete. All this is unlike Mr. CLEVELAND's way of dealing with the case of Cuba, where Spanish atrocities have been of the most terrible kind, and where Spain pursues the policy of ruin. He has kept still through the sixteen months of Cuba's anguish. He has made of no effect the resolutions of Congress favoring Cuba.

There are men in this country who say that we have no business to find fault with Spain's conduct in Cuba, that we have no right to meddle with Spanish affairs, that it is no part of our duty to warn Spain that she will lose our good will by permitting the continuance of atrocities in Cuba, and that we might get into trouble by speaking to her in the name of humanity. But this is a mean and contemptible conception of international obligations, one wholly foreign to the public spirit of Americanism, one that would give us a place in the world far less exalted than that of the European powers which have warned the Sultan to deal more considerate-

ly with Crete. When Gen. GRANT was President of the United States a quarter of a century ago, he directed our Minister at Madrid to remonstrate against the misdeeds of Spain in Cuba during the ten years' war, and to warn Spain that she must change her course to a respectful suggestion which comes from persons who admit his talents for the sub-persons who admit his talents for the sub-scretary of State Hamilton Fish who soiling and cultivation of a boom, he may

in 1879 directed Gen. SICRLES, then our Minister at Madrid, to present to the Spanish Government a despatch bearing upon the war in Cuba, which contained the following words of warning: "While we fully acknowledge our obligation to the general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of other nations, yet there are circumstances which may warrant partial excep-

tions to this rule." Were Secretary of State OLNEY now to address words like these to Minister TAYLOR at Madrid, for the information of the Spanish Government; were Mr. CLEVELAND possessed of the spirit which guided Gen. GRANT during the last Cuban war, this Government would stand in an attitude to ward Spain as regards Cuba not less dignifled than that of Germany and Austria to ward Turkey as regards Crete.

What Is Mark Hauna After ?

As the personal characteristics of Mr HANNA become better known to the people, wonder increases that he should be giving himself so much trouble to procure the nomination of Major McKINLEY for Presilent of the United States.

Glance for an instant at this remarkable

citizen of Cleveland, Ohio. He is out in the full sunlight now, and is about as well understood as if he had been in sight for twenty years. There is no more interesting figure before the public; no more profitable subject for contemplation, analysis, and speculation. In comparison, the outlines of Major McKinley are indistinct, as the latter stands, silent and trembling, in the strong shadow which HANNA's dominating individuality casts over Canton. The man at St. Louis is the principal and the man in Canton is the agent. That is perfectly well understood by this time. HANNA will be principal and McKINLEY will be agent as ong as political and personal relations exist between the two. What is it that Mr. HANNA is trying to accomplish by means of Major McKinley? Why is HANNA at this time in politics?

MARK HANNA of Cleveland is a new type of Boss, and his methods are revolutionary. He is not a working politician of the order of PLATT or QUAY or CLARKSON or JOHN C. NEW, or any of the other masters of their profession; with their motives and manner of performance the American public is well acquainted. HANNA comes suddenly into view, after two years or so of subterranean industry, a mystery as to the impelling force in his own mind, and a startling innovator in his technic as thus far displayed. He is at present in politics for something of no small dimensions and importance. What can it be?

The fashion of the new Boss is altogether different from the accepted and familiar type of the half century past, the period of what it is common to call spoils politics. For the first time in the history of the country the preliminary canvass of a candidate for nomination has been conducted on the wholesale principles, and with the quiet audacity, the minute appreciation of details, and the comprehensive grasp and grip, which business men of the first calibre devote to the promotion of a speculative enterprise of the first magnitude. The intellectual perfection of the plan, the practical excellence of the mechanism, are attested in a striking way by the position which the chief promoter occupies to-day in the Convention at St. Louis. HANNA had thought it all out long ago. He has shown that he possesses the creative imagination which conceives distinctly a situation far in the future, and then works up to that foreordained situation by degrees and finally realizes it. Throughout all the stages between imagination and realization he has displayed the characteristic qualities of the business promoter, rather than of the practical politician, as previously understood. He has kept himself in the dark until it was almost time for the clock | York Tribune when the Hon. WHITELAW to strike. He has been as smooth as olive REID was in command of that great journal. oil and as stiff as Plymouth Rock. He is a manager of men, a manipulator of events. such as you more frequently encounter in the back offices of the headquarters of financial and commercial activity, than at district primaries or in the lobbies of convention halls. There is no color or pretence of statesmanship in his efforts; he seems utterly indifferent to political principles, and color blind to policies except as they figure as counters in his innocently deferential in his intercourse with | prises in the matter of gavels. others, or can flame out on proper occasion in an outburst of well-studied indignation. He is by turns a bluffer, a compromiser, a conciliator, and an immovable tyrant. There has been no weakness in his position with reference to the straddle on the money question. It required crude courage to stand up for the straddle as he has stood, and to resist the pressure of honest

opinion demanding from all sides a definite and intelligible utterance on the greatest question of the time. He has the gall to face a howling mob, and the pliancy to surrender to a corporal's guard, according to expediency and the circumstances of the moment. Such men do not enter and revolutionize

national politics for nothing. Now, what is MARK HANNA after? Not the sentimental gratification of procuring for an old personal friend the honor of an election as Chief Magistrate; we look o natures somewhat different from MARK HANNA's for susceptibilities of that sort. Not the hope of recovering from Major Mc-KINLEY the money he has lent him in the past. That may have been paid for aught we know; the amount at stake is too small to stir a millionaire promoter to the greatest effort of his life. Not the glory of disinterested service to his party; every delegate in St. Louis would laugh at that idea. Not the ambition to control Federal patronage in Ohio; HANNA has manifested too much readiness to trade off everything in Ohio to the faction locally opposed to McKINLEY. Not the hope of obtaining some great office for himself; a fractional part of the energy he has expended in behalf of McKinley would have hoisted Hanna himself to almost any elevation long ago.

What does he want? Probably Major McKinley could say. Certain it is that he will not tell.

A Whisper in the Boss's Ear

It is possible that the Hon. MARCUS AU-GUR HANNA has distinct and unchangeable opinions as to the ticket which is to be named at St. Louis some day in the aft of this week, but it may be that the vexatious | Louis, June 16, 1896, nominating WILLIAM way in which the gadflies of finance are stinging him disturbs his composure and keeps him too busy to wreak himself as heartily as he would like upon some other subjects to be considered by his delegates. If so great a man, with his moment of highest ascension galloping nigh, is open

not avert his eyes from this ticket, as strong as the grinding of his machine and as har monious as the silence of Canton :

For President: MARCUS AUGUR HANNA of Ohio. For Vice-President: REDFIELD PROCTOR of Vermont. Platform: Brass and Marble.

Can Mr. HANNA, with all his time taken up, occasional cracks in his boom making themselves heard, and a tense nervousness showing itself among the delegates, do any thing better for himself and for his party than to build this thick and lofty ticket?

A Stone Wall Is the Thing.

In order that Spain may, in any event, retain a foothold in Cuba, El Comercio urges WEYLER to build a great stone wall around Havana, the expense to be met and the work to be done by the inhabitants of the city. It is supposed that with this circumvallation added to existing fortifications, and with a naval squadron in front of the city. Havana would be safe against the insurgents, who could never capture the capital, though they might secure possession of all the rest of the island. The Captain-General would occupy his palace in security; the troops would be drilled daily in the Campo de Marte; the ships of war would ride at ease under their gallant commanders and the people would sit in peace under the flag of Spain.

We guess, however, that there would be

some trouble behind the stone wall. As WEYLER could not collect any taxes from the Cubans outside of the city, the call upon Spain for funds would be even more aggravating than it has yet been. As supplies for the garrison could not be obtained from the rural districts, provisions for both the troops and the populace would have to be shipped from Spain. As there would be no trade beyond the wall, the workpeople and business men of the city would live in idleness bewailing their poverty. As a quarter of a million people would not be likely to stay contentedly for a great while under such circumstances, there would probably be outbreaks to give employment to the army; and this would be the most serious thing of all. A great part of the population of Havana is in sympathy with the revolution, and is kept in order only by martial law and the reign of terror. It might be expected that, when reduced to desperation within the wall, they would disturb the peace. Possibly, too, the Spanish army of occupation could not be trusted. Indeed, there is no end to the perils that

should be carried out. We do not believe that the revolutionists will offer any objection to the building of the stone wall. As soon as the Spanish army is cooped up behind it, GOMEZ, MACEO, and GARCIA can control all the island outside of it. They can collect taxes, gather in supplies, get plenty of tobacco, and take a rest while waiting for Spain to evacuate a city which costs her more than it is worth. As Gen. WEYLER has failed at the trocha, he might as well build the stone wall.

would environ the stone walled city of

Havana if the suggestion of El Comercio

Gold.

The dishonest policy of evasion, suppreson, and attempted obfuscation is thus set forth and openly advocated by a New York newspaper which knows better and ought to be ashamed of itself:

"The Tribune has stated the right idea more than once. There is no occasion to maintain that the words 'gold standard' must of necessity be used, because the present standard is that, and everybody Knows IL"

The only reason for not saying Gold when Gold is meant is to deceive somebody. Such a proposition as Mr. MILHOLLAND'S

newspaper advances would never have found place in the columns of the New

The Man with the Gavel.

Political conventions may come and go, but the Man with the Gavel does not desist from his monotonous whittling. This year he makes his appearance two weeks in advance of the customary time for Republican National Conventions. The Democratic Man with the Gavel will make his appearance later on; perhaps there will be two or game. He can be extremely plausible and | more of him. July may be a month of sur-

The Man with the Gavel is an odd person age. He has no direct or even remote connection with the political proceedings be abruptly interrupts, or with the delegates whose serenity, enthusiasm, or preoccupation he molests or invades. He has a piece of wood, a sapling from the original Charter Oak, a sprig from the elm tree at Brandywine, under the boughs of which GEORGE WASHINGTON reconstructed his military map of New Jersey, a splinter from a plank in DAVY CROCKETT'S hut, a spar from Commodore PERRY's gig, or a twig from Gen. Manion's cypress. This wood, fashioned into the form of a presiding officer's mallet, he presents to the Convention at an inopportune, imprudent, and embarrassing time, interrupting for the purpose the opening prayer, the formal roll call, the nominating speeches, a pressing motion to adjourn, or a complicated parliamentary dispute.

"I have here," the Man with the Gavel -" Here there is some tumult; but the Man with the Gavel, his oratorical remarks drowned in the uproar and clamor, invariably winds up thus: "And I beg you, sir, and the Convention through you, to accept it as a token, humble though auspicious, of

the glorious victory-" The concluding portion of this speech no veteran delegate, not even Uncle Dick THOMPSON of Indiana, has ever heard. The Convention has resumed its authority. The interruption is at an end. The Man with the Gavel has subsided; and the wooden evidence of his handicraft and hardihood is upon the presiding officer's desk.

This year there are already two Republican Men with Gavels. One is LEE D. BELL of Neosho, Missouri. He has a gavel made by an ex-Confederate soldier from a "piece of timber taken from the building in which Missouri's ordinance of secession was passed." The other Man with a Gavel has a wooden stick fashioned from a log in the original cabin built in Salem, Illinois, in 1832 by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and his business partner, whose nephew, O. F. BERRY, is the donor of the relic. Upon the wooden gavel are engraved in metal these words: National Republican Convention, St.

McKinley for President." The presentation of a gavel with such an inscription cannot be defended or excused on any grounds of propriety or usage. If offered before the ballot, its acceptance by the presiding officer would be a gross breach of parliamentary custom and an intolerable affront to all the other candidates for the Republican nomination and their friends the Gavel has had it tipped with gold at both ends. This is totally and indefensibly inappropriate. A McKINLEY gavel should be tipped with gold at one end and silver at the other end, and the gold end should be toward the East and the silver end toward

the West; and no mistake about it. The Democratic Man with the Gavel will be due in Chicago in July. A chip from the old block used in the construction of the lighthouse tender Violet might engage the fancy of an ingenious but jaded carver.

Alas for greatness! Alas for ambition What a world of woe is this, and against what frequent stones the toe of hope is stubbed! A dreadful story tells how the Hon, D. RUSSELI BROWN, one of the Rhode Island candidates for Vice-President, went to St. Louis in a private car which had the misfortune to be a part of the special train that carried the Massachusetts delegates. Mr. Brown and his friends were full of enthusiasm and Brown buttons. A lot of the latter were passed about among the Bay State folks. Some of these were playing poker, as is customary in Massachusetts, and whenever a man got bad hands," says a particularly heartless correspondent of the Washington Post, "he would throw a few Brown buttons out of the window because he attributed his bad luck to the Bnown hoodoo. A trail of BROWN buttons marks the path of the Massachusetts special train." Was this a proper way of treating a Rhode Island statesman who had just treated to buttons? No matter, the good seed was sown along the road. In time there will be a Brown boom among the track walkers and repairers. But for the present the harm seems irreparable. Why were so many buttons given to the Massachusetts men? Men with elenched fists and eyes almost hopping from their sockets were rushing through the streets of St. Louis last night and yelling for BROWN buttons; and there were no BROWN buttons to give them. The BROWN buttons were lying, cold and still, along the cold tracks or on the dreary embankments. staring rockily at the pitying skies.

O. Sorrow's crown | O. deep come-down ! Gush, tears, and drown The grief of Brown !

Mr. CLEVELAND's fishing trip on some friend's yacht, instead of on a Government vessel, recalls the old Wall street commentary on a successful operator, that "upon this occasion he had his hand in his own pocket." Mr. CLEVELAND has not sailed in his own yacht, but this time he has refrained from pressing a Government boat into his pleasure service. The Violet and her sisters have been left to perform their legitimate service.

The sensation in St. Louis is the great HANNA petition wheel, a product of this State, and said to have been signed in shorthand in three hours by Republicans and others numbering from 1,000,000 to 234. This prodigy of art is surrounded by colored lights, Roman candles, rockets, serpents, pinwheels, set pleces, in-cluding thirteen brass bands, fire-drakes, a park of artillery, and the Hon. JOHN ERIGENA MILHOLLAND. He proposed to mount himself the novel and tremendous unicycle, which is ten feet high, only a yard or two shorter than the Hon. PERRY CARSON, but soon discovered that it revolved itself with great assidulty. The HANNA unleycle is the emotion

The Hon. Myron Deiphobus King, the amiable young Hoosier who is the private secretary of the Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS, has carried his employer's boom to Chicago in a small green carpet sack, and is descanting upon the beauties of the same, "Why," cries Mr. KING running his taper fingers through his tempestuous hair and charging his eye with lightning, "he is the most popular Democrat in the country." There can be no wish in any just mind to question the popularity of Governor Mar-THEWS, or to cast a single pailful of water upon the flaming zeal of his secretary. The truth of history, however, must not be acquered over with incorrectness. The Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS may be second in popu larity among the Democrats of the United States. The Democrat who stands first beyond all possibility of competition is the most distinguished living statesman of Georgia, the Hon. Pop DISMUKE.

In view of the extreme congestion at St. Louis, it is reassuring to know that the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte, is pouring forth silver speeches in tribute the inflammation a little and partially relieve the congested districts. Yet Kansas City is all too near St. Louis. As a great public citizen, who has never spared his vocal chords in the service of his country, Mr. BRYAN should go to the Pacific coast, or at least revolve through Kansas and console its Populists and scare its gold bugs and its grasshoppers. If the two inflammations meet, what can save Missouri?

The determination of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen to prohibit racing by women is hereby commended. Notice has been sent out reminding race track managers that, according to A. W. League rules, tracks on which women are allowed to race are liable to permanent blacklist.

The last two years have exhibited a good many fast cycling women. They have publicly humped themselves in true racing fashion, and perhaps have pedalled their way to some wheel-

Nevertheless, racing among women ought to be abolished. Persons who witnessed the women's six days' bicycle race in Madison Square Garden last January will recall with disgust the displeasing spectacle of exhausted riders having to dismount with the aid of their trainers or physicians, and barely able to see or speak. Moderate wheeling invigorates the system, strengthens the muscles, and increases physical endurance, but excessive wheeling is positively injurious and shockingly unwomanly Girls, observe your old ways, and thereby preserve the public's respectful admiration and your own beauty. If the men want to cultivate hodily tils and the bicycle face, let 'em so do without your traity.

The pictorial intentions of the artists of our esteemed contemporary the Cleveland Plain Dealer are excellent, but sarcastic Fate some times steps in and twists the aim. Thus the vigorous original sketch of "MARK HANNA and H. CLAY EVANS" doesn't represent those men of might at all. It is a powerful and striking drawing of John Bull, accentuated by Squire Western, and of GEORGE DU MAURIER under studied by the late and usually late PAUL VER-LAINE. The first two characters are represented by the supposed Mr. HANNA. The two actual persons by the Castilian-visaged son of Tennessee, Mr. HANNA's countenance is opulent and latitudinous and that of Mr. Evans so melancholy and severe that most persons will prefer photographs of them to fancy sketches. If a fancy sketch is to be made, how-ever, Mr. Evans should be shown as Ison Quirote, and Mr. HANNA as Sancho (retired).

The population of St. Louis to-day consists of 503,702 souls, not counting those of the half delegates from New York, of the Hon. PERRY Canson, who is big enough to be enumerated at least five times, and of the Hon, MARCUS AN-TONIUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS ÆNEAS ÆOLUS Hanna, whose exact population can't be de-termined without a ballot. The principal business at present is HANNA, and the principal business of Hanna is running away, dodging around the corner, and trying to escape the gold bugs.

Promise and Fuldiment.

From the St. James's Gazette.

RICHARD COBDEX'S 1896.—THE PACTS.

PROMISE M. Méline, the great pro FROMING. M. Méline, the great pro
"You have no right to tectionist leader of France doubt that in fen years has become Prime Minister from the time when Eng- of the republic, and Mr. land inaugurates the gold- McKinley, the great pro-senera of commercial free-dom every civilised coun-try will be free traders to the backbone."

REPORMS IN THE TRANSVAAL Consul Predicts Good Results from the

John T. Manion of Herkimer, N. Y., the United States Consul to South Africa, with headquarters in Johannesburg, arrived here on Saturday. It is his first visit to this country since he was appointed by President Cleveland, three years ago. He will return to Johannesburg in about

two months. Mr. Manion believes that the actual result of the Jameson raid will be to benefit greatly the business and social conditions of the South African republic.

"I believe that President Krüger will now introduce some of the less radical of the reforms demanded by the Ultlanders," he said yesterterday. "In fact, he accorded one of them just before the Jameson outbreak by removing the import duty on breadstuffs, which was said to be causing distress among the poor. Another demand of the Uitlanders is that English shall be introduced into the common schools, where Dutch alone is now used. This I think, will shortly be granted." "What are the chances that Uitlanders will be admitted to the suffrage?"

"I do not think that will be granted. Why should it? The country belongs to the Boers, and I can see no reason why they should allow foreigners to vote. I doubt whether the Uitlanders would accept the suffrage if it were offered to them. They would have to renounce allegiance to their native countries, and I doubt if they would be willing to do so. I would not. South Africa is a good place to make money in and America is a good place to live in and to hall from.
"If the trouble had not broken out just when

and America is a good place to live in and to hail from.

"If the trouble had not broken out just when it did, John Hays Hammond would not have been concerned in it. It was his intention to return to England on Jan. It to act as consulting engineer at the home office of the company by which he is employed. Now that he has been released I presume that he will go to England shortly, and I understand that he is coming to this country in a couple of months.

"South Africa is undoubtedly the greatest gold country in the world, and the Jameson affair will help it by the advertising it has given it. The agitation which has accompanied the recent troubles will also bring about an improvement in its internal affairs."

Better Wheels, Not Lower Prices Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In connection with what has been said about lower prices for bicycles, permit me to suggest that one part of the public (and it is not an inconsiderable part) would welcome an improvement in the quality of the bicycle rather than a reduction of price. Mr. Spalding in his letter to THE SUN the other day, inadvertently (I think it was inadvertently) admitted the need of an mproved construction, when he said one reason for maintaining the present price of \$100 was the large amount of repairing that must be done by the manufacturers under the present guarantee which runs for one year only. who want the best wheels that can be built, do not complain of the high-grade price of \$100. not complain of the high-grade price of \$100, but we kick like an ugly mule because of the endless repairs needed on every grade of wheel on the market. It does not console us to tell us these repairs will be made free of cost; we object because we lose the use of the wheel every time it is sent to the shop. The average time required to get even a new spoke into a wheel is three days. What we want is a wheel that will not need a new spoke or any other repair.

The present high-grade wheels are defective in strength. In the foolish race for lightness the manufacturers have passed the limit of safety. The really high-grade wheel is very fair for a rider who weighs under 130 pounds; if the rider is over 150 or 160 pounds in weight things keep going like overtuned fiddle strings. Let Mr. Spalding put some of the money that, as he says, he must have for repairs under his guarantee into his wheel, so that repairs will not be needed, and he will find a lot of us ready to pay him the \$100 without grumbling. I do not mean by this to cast any slur on the Spalding wheel, but only to emphasize the need of increasing the strength of all the wheels. The crowded state of the repair shops is a matter for the serious consideration of every manufacturer of wheels who wants a reputation for giving thorough satisfaction to his customers.

I have a shotgun of the \$100 grade that, in spite of hard usage, has not cost a cent for repairs in seven years, nor have I lost the use of it for a day. I have purchased three wheels of a make that all concede to be first class. One bought two months ago has been "in the hospital" two weeks to a day, all counted.

Quality. but we kick like an ugly mule because of the

A Question Concerning Men's Attire.

To the Editor of the Sux-Sir: Is it good form to wear a straw hat with a dress suit? Jackson. A tall, silk, or stovepipe hat, is the necessary accompaniment of the dress suit when felt or stuff hats are in season, for the reason that among hats of that sort the slik hat expresses best the quality of elegance. With evening dress a man must wear his best hat. In summer time, however, straw hats are worn for comfort, and among straw hats there is practically no difference; one is as high on the scale of dress as

the other. It is permissible, therefore—that is, upon ordinary occasions -- to wear a straw hat with a drescoat. Like Allah, fashion is merciful.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Sir: I wish to say publican who has shown in time and who has expressed to the Republican party and the country at large the courage of his convictions. He went to St. Louis with a principle to maintain, and there, by his determined attitude, struck terror to the hearts of the enemy. Who knows what those past few days and hours of his appearance may have prevented; what treachery to the cause of honest money he defeated by his plucky and decided utterances?

Can you tell me why this persistent and vindictive war is waged upon Mr. Platt? He is fighting for honest money and a gold standard. JUSTICE.

Hanna and Tom Reed. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sie: It fills one with contempt for American politics to see how that per-niclous product of our democracy, "the candidate's manager," using all sorts of questionable methods to able to force upon the people his candidate despite the voters' preference for a more able man. Mr. Hanna, by his manipulations, is going to deprive the Republican and a large number of Democratic voters of the opportunity of making the Hon. Thomas it. Reed our next President. The same methods deprived our country of the services of that truly illustrious American, James G. Riaine. AN AMERICAN.

NEW YORK CITY, June 13. From a Befogged Democrat.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Much as I, a Democrat, dislike to admit it, I've a suspicion that this party of ours is in the mire-led there by Mr. Cleveland. And the members of the party are so mad that if the old man wanted sliver they would want gold. If he raised his voice for copper they would yell for brass. This silver sentiment seems to me to con-ceal much of an anti-Cleveland sentiment. NEW YORK, June 15. A BETOGGED DEMOCRAT.

Bufferin Damaed with Faint and fig.

The well-graced actor leaves the stage. Lord Dufferin, by rights, ought to have retired some time ago, but his time was extended. He has been Viceroy of Canada, Viceroy of India, Ambassador at St. Peters. burg, and he has ended with Paris, the blue ribbon of the diplomatic turf. And yet it would be difficult to say to what moral or intellectual qualities he owes his extraordinary success. A great man he assuredly is not, in any sense of the term. He is a very bad linguist, even for our diplomatic service, and it is impos-sible to point to any treaty that he has negotiated, or any difficulty that he has settled in Europe. Neither in Canada nor in India will his name be associated with any reform or legislative achievement, though no doublit is true that in these days the initiative of Ambassadors and Viceroys has been destroyed by the telegraph. Perhaps Lord Dufferin's greatest merit is that he has an instinctive eye for the line of least re-sistance, which he has always followed with the case and gayety of a well-bred irishman. He is not a wit, but he says pleasant and pointed things at the right time to the right people. He will now retire.

No Straddlers These! From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Sound money really means the gold standard, and the Convention should say so without any qualifica-

From the Indianapolis Journal It is to be hoped that the sentiment at St. Louis in favor of giving the declaration on the money ques top the conspicuousness and emphasis its important deserves will be strong enough to prevent the adop-tion of a hodge-podge resolution. Let us have a ring-ing declaration which will not need a diagram or an

> From the Detroit News. Oh, give me not the "marble heart," Nor yet the "sey mitt." Nor treat me to the "frigid fiat." Nor answer me with "nit."

Don't make me "stand upon my head,"
Nor "t'row me in the air,"
Nor "tsas me up' hor "turn me down,"
Nor give the "glassy starc." But if you must reject my suit, Why, please to let me know The sorrow of my lonely fate By simply saying "So."

ANGEL GABRIEL AS PLAINTIFF.

Brings a Libel Suit Through Mile, Conedes -Pon Picture of the Paris Prophetons-No Truth in the Report of Her Marriage.

I wom La Hearn. On Wednesday the Judges of the ninth chamber were blessed in looking upon the Angel Gabriel face to face. The apparition had naturally brought into court many members of the bar as well as many ladies and representatives of the clergy. We must explain that the angel manifested himself to Presiding Judge Bidault de L'Isle and his two fellow Justices, MM. Puget and Katz, in the shape of Mile. Henri-etta Conedon, the visionary of the Rue Paradis, who has been amusing herself for the last three months at the expense of Parisian simple-

Mile. Couedon demanded \$5,000 damages from M. Adolphe Possien, editor of Le Jour, for an article in which the Angel Gabriel was compared with the Holy Ghost. Among the supernatural actions of both these agents some were saggested at which Mile, Henrietta Couéwere saggested at which Mile, Henrietta Couedon's modesty was legitimately enough scandalized. Consequently the confident of the Angel Gabriel procured from a woman doctor of the Paris medical faculty a duly stamped certificate, the upshot of which is that she is still decked with all virginal charms, and may render her oracles if she wish in a grove of orange trees. This is all that the law, which forbids the publication of libel cases, allows me to ray of yesterday's session, which lasted till very ate.

the publication of likel cases, allows me to ray of yesterlay's session, which lasted till very ate.

But let use draw a sketch of the plaintiff. She is by no means pretty is Mile. Henrictta Couedon. The white vell which half conceals her from profane eyes is held out by the deuce of a nose, spreading out in the shape of a tripod. Can it be symbolical? Heg complexion is sallow, her hair crinkly, her eyebrows bushy, the upper lip made masculine by a monstache worthy of a schoolboy entering the upper classes. The Angel Gabriel, who delights in ascetic beauties, has prudently kept from her the dangerous fascinations of freshness, of coquetry, and of those opulent charms which are too often fleeting and deceptive. Mile. Couedon naturally lacks the beauté du diable. Therefore, contrary to fanciful reports, she has not yet found a suitor. The story of her approaching marriage is purely a fake, so her lawyer assures us, and the Angel Gabriel has no earthly rival, at least for the present, in the ideal sout that he inspires.

Judgment will be given a week from now.

FRENCH ARMY MUST BE RESPECTED Chalon's Mayor Has to Resign for Insult-ing Gen. Herve.

From the London Daily News, "Ne touchez pas a l'armée" has been the watchword of the French nation ever since 1870. Let deputies and journalists wage war against one another with those three French weapons par excellence, their rapiers, their pens, and their tongues, but leave the army out of their quarrels. The municipality of Chalonssur-Marne has got into trouble, and been compelled to turn away its Mayor and make a humiliating apology through forgetting the respect due to a member of the French army. respect due to a member of the French army. At least the members were guilty of condoning some gratultously offensive and disgusting remarks of one of its members against Gen. Hervé, the commander of the Sixth Army Corps, But even this justified the General's spiended and victorious action. The conduct of the Mayor is all the more extraordinary, as Châlons is nothing if not the greatest military centre, after Paris, of France. The other day the Mayor read before the Council a letter from Gen. Hervé objecting to the presence of disorderly houses near the cavairy barracks. In the course of the debate which followed a M. Rogé sald: "Send the inmates to Gen. Hervé: he will find rooms for them in his own house. If those disorderly places were suppressed, he should be the first very likely to regret it." The Mayor having called to apologize, the General refused to see him. Gen. Hervé wrote to him, however. "I cannot continue to have any relations with the municipality of Châlons. Moreover, I have referred the matter to the Minister of War, leaving him to decide whether the headquarters of the army corps shall remain in a town where its chief is liable to be insulted without protest." The Minister of War wired to tien, Hervé to approve his action. Gen. Billot added that unless within forty-eight hours a deputation of the Municipal Council this afternoon. M. Rogé said he deeply respect for Gen. Hervé and the whole army. The Mayor resigned and his successor was appointed. Lastly, a resolution was carried condemning M. Rogé, and three delegates were appointed to ask of Gen. Hervé to resume friendly relations. At least the members were guitty of condoning

A HORSE IN THE NATY.

Official Regulations a Little Vague as the Treatment of Live Stock.

From the Washington Evening Star. Several years ago a Board of naval officers was ordered by the commandant of one of our naval stations to hold a survey on one of the horses belonging to the station. The Board met, examined the horse, found that he was sufand was generally run down. An examination of the navy regulations showed that only cer-tain recommendations could be made by the

and was generally run down. An examination of the navy regulations showed that only certain recommendations could be made by the Board, as follows:

"To be turned into store for use," "To be retained in or for use," "Sold," "Used for scrap metal," "To be issued for any other nurpose," "To be the thrown on the dump," "To be used for repairs for some other attion," "To be used for repairs for some other article," or "To be extensively repaired." Since it was the unanimous opinion of the Board that he ought to be treated by a veterinary surgeon, it was recommended, in conformity with the regulations, "that he be extensively repaired."

This was three or four years ago, and he was "extensively repaired." By a veterinary surgeon, but evidently the "repairs" were not lasting, as the sequel will show.

Recently there came a recommendation from the present commandant that the horse be shot, as he was old and worthless, and that it would be a kindness to put him out of his misery.

In the same mail came a requisition from the same commandant asking for authority to buy ten tons of A1, first-class fertilizer.

It was then that the Navy Department endorsed on the requisition "Why not use the horse to produce the fertilizer."

The commandant promptly returned the paper with the endorsement, "Since the horse is not an A1, first-class horse, being old and decrept, he is incapable of filling the bill,"

And here the matter stands for the present.

The Wily Summer Girl. From the Washington Post.

From the Washington Post.

But when it comes to wiies and the following of devious ways, the blond young man, or any young man, for that matter, is simply not to be compared to the summer girl. One of them was in the President's back yard Saturday afternoon in a dream of a frock and a marvel of a bonnet. She met two young men. One of them supeared to be slightly acquainted with her and introduced the friend. I heard her say softly to the friend, after a minute or two, while the other young man was speaking to another sirl:

"I'm so glad to meet somebody here I know. I haven't seen Mr. Mr."

"Smith, "sugs, sed the friend.

"O," went on the girl artfully, "I hadn't forgotten his name; I was only trying to remember where I saw him first."

And then later, when she called Mr. Smith gilbly by name, I heard him tell her how surprised and delighted he was to find she had remembered not only his face but his name for a year. He said she had a marvellous memory for names. She said she hadn't at all, but that there are always some people one never forgets. So he atrolled off with her to buy ice-cream soda, and guile had scored another victory over innocence.

Icing Vegetables for Shipment. From the New Orleans Times Democra

From the New Orients Times-Democrat.

"One of the most remarkable new departures in the freight business," said Mr. Omar H. Hartlett, general agent of the Louisville and Nashville Rallroad, "Is the idea of leing vegetables for shipping long distances. It has been tried spasmodically in other years, but never until this year was the plancarried out to any extent. Now the New Orleans shippers are leing their vegetables right along. We have already this season hauted twenty-five cars to New York city alone that contained leed vegetables, and the shipments to Hoston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and in fact to all the Northern cities, have followed out this new idea. You know the shipments of cucumbers, cabbages, beans, and all kinds of garden stuff have grown very rapidly in the past few years, and now the producers have found it necessary to les them. The process of packing is quite interesting." The process of packing is quite interesting

Defied Superstition. From the Washington Fors.

The superstitions that encompass and harass a bride are so many and for the most part so utterly foolish that it is a positive delight to find a bride who absolutely ignores some of the time-worn beliefs. Everybody knowns that it is the worst of luck for a bride to wear her wedding gown before the day of the wedding, and to try on the veil is simply tempting Providence, but one of the most clarming brides of the season did both. She is the Vice-President's daughter, too, Miss Julia Stevenson. Sevesal days before ber wedding day she posed to Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston for a series of portraits. She wore the different gowns of her troussau, including the wedding gown, and several of the pictures represent her veiled in the bridal tuile, it was eminently sensible, of course, and all that, but there are very few brides who would

THE MODERN RIFLE IN WAR.

a Test for the Mauser Small Boreha a Test for the manner and Here-It Proves to He Terrible at Short Range, Comparatively Marmless at Long Range, From the Lancet.

Dr. Enrique Pedraza, a Spanish military

surgeon, contributes to the Revieta de Ciencias Médicas of Havana an interesting article on the effects of the Mauser projectile as seen by him the present war. He points out the great difference which exists between this and the older forms of projectile, as the Remington and Freire Brul. These latter, being much larger Freire Brul. These latter, being much larger and having a smaller initial velocity, cause large openings and carry septic materials into the wounds they make, which are therefore very difficult to render asseptic on the field, and consequently when they come under proper treatment in a hospital are in a condition which is very difficult to manage, especially when as is frequently the case, the hemorrhage has heese strated the use of perchloride of iron, which increases the size of the wound, or when a bone has been hit, and, as usually happens, agen at distances of 100 or 150 yards, is shafters.

The Mauser projectile as Issued in the Stanish army is 3 centimetres in length and 7 millimetres in diameter, and consists of a list'l nucleus of lead and antimony coated with steel, outside which is a costing of nickel and copper alloy, the whole weighing 13-7 grammes, and having an initial velocity of 632 metres per second, which enables it to plerce a Krupp steel plate 10.5 millimetres in thickness at a distance of 50 metres. Such a projectile ought, it might be thought, to produce a clean and minus wound with little hemorrhage, easy to close on the field, and therefore likely to heal rapidly in hospital, more especially as the bones would be bored rather than shattered, and as there would be bored rather than shattered, and as there would be bittle chance of foreign matter being introduced into the wound by the projectile likelt. These expectations are, however, by no means always realized, and the first few cases of primary wounds from a Mauser projectile which Dr. Pedraza saw at Manzanilo very greatly surprised and disappointed him, With longer experience, however, he learned that the benign results he had expected to see do occur, but only when the enemy is 150 yards or more distant. When the patient is shot at from ten to seventy yards the destruction of the tissue is very great, and it is this that has given rise to the susplicion that exposed in a box and "shot through," the hydrallic pressure bursting the si and having a smaller initial velocity, cause large openings and carry septic materials into the wounds they make, which are therefore very

WILD CATS FROM TAME CATS.

The Betrogression of Twenty Years Among the Felines of Goat Island. From the San Francisco Call.

the wild cats of Goat Island, the degenerative process commencing soon after the lighthouse was established there in 1875. It seems that he first keepers brought a number of cats with them but with unrestrained liberty the animals gradually forsook the comforts of civilization. Goat Island is the home of thousands of birds and squirrels, and to this is possibly due the

and squirrels, and to this is possibly due the temptation of the cats to forsake the keepers fireside. At first the cats would absent them selves for days at a time, but the kittens were born at home. In time, however, they got over this, and lived altogether in the underbrush. After a few years the descendants of the first cats were so wild that they were afraid of human beings and made their dens in the crevices of the rocks.

From that time the cats became wilder, until now they are as feroclous as the terrible creatures of the mountains. They have increased in size and changed altogether in disposition. They are always seen in pairs, and appear to matel as all species of the cat tribe do in the wild state. The cats live on squirrels, quail, and sparrows, as well as such other small animals and birds as they can catch. They are supplied with water from a dozen springs in different parts of the island.

In addition to other changes the wild cats have become hostile to such tame cats as are bronched to the lease of the state of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the state of the state

In addition to other changes the wild cats have become hostile to such tame cats as are brought to the island from time to time. They will attack them on sight and never stop until they have killed their victims.

The chief destruction wrought by the wild cats is on the quall that inhabit the island. The "artful drummers" used to be there in abundance, but are now pretty well thinned out. The kill every quall they can catch, but often destroy whole nests full of young. To prevent this the light keepers are always on the lookout for wild cats and shoot every one that comes anywhere near the house. As a consequence the cats keep some distance away, and the quall seem to know they are safe in that locality, for there are more nests there than in any other

seem to know they are safe in that locality, for there are more nests there than in any other part of the island.

Many plans have been tried within the lass few years to rid the island of the hungry, car-nivorous pests, but the more they are perse-cuted with shotgun, trap, and poison the more rapidly they seem to multiply.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, A nursing exhibition is being held in London. It

of the appliances used by hospital nurses. A clergyman of the Church of England, who gave his fortune of \$190,000 to charity, has just died in the Market Bokworth workhouse. He had once een curate of the parish. Voters in Italy get on the average sixty cents

each for their votes, and must show by the blotting paper which they have used for their ballots that the rote was cast for the right man before drawing their pay. Saint Saens recently marked the fiftieth anniversary of his first public performance by a concert at which he played some of the pieces in that first

programme. He appeared as a ten year old plane-forte prodigy to 1846. Church of England chaplains at Nice. Cannes, Monte Carlo, and other places on the Riviers have issued an address suggesting that English dergy-men keep away from the gambling tables, conerts, and other amusements of Nonte Carlo, ar their presence there furnishes a bad example.

Twenty two Anamite pirates were recently beseaded in one batch on one of the bridges at Hue by six executioners. In only one case was it neces-sary to give a second sword stroke. A strange part of the ceremony was the presence of a detach ment of French marines, who presented arms at the heads fell.

A home for twenty women has been added to the epileptic colony at Chalfont, England, where thirty six men have been employed for the last two years in market gardening, carpentering, and shoenaking. Their general condition has improved and the doctors think the treatment has had benedcial effects even on the epilepsic fits.

Mme. Bernhardt, after playing a fortnight's en-gagement in London, will go to licits iste for siz weeks of rest. Then, after a round of performances at watering places, she will return to Paris for the opening of the season. She will bring out eorges de Porto Riche's "Le Passé," Bergerot's "Plus que Reine," a drama in verse, and perha_s a new play of Sardou's. She denies categorically that she will appear in "La Sorcière" at the Porte

Saint Martin Theatre.

When the island volcano Krakaton, at the northwest end of Sumaira, blew up thirteen yearsago, de-stroying over a hundred thousand lives, every vestige of vegetable life was destroyed. An obvestige of vegetable life was destroyed. An ob-server after the eruption found that what was left of the island was red hot. Four years later a nat-uralist found that the ashes had cooled enough to allow plants to grow and that 246 different species of plants had started up, the seeds for many of which must have been blown agrees the surroundwhich must have been blown across the surround-

Antiatreptococcic serum has led to the forced resignation of one of the laboratory directors of the Paris Medical Faculty. He had discovered a serum that would cure erysipelas, puerperal fever, &c., which, however, is said not to be so effective as the Mannorek serum, and made his discovery public. A firm of druggists began to manufacture the serum and employed the doctor's laboratory as sistant to direct the process; the doctor found this out, but did not dismiss the assistant, and for the breach of professional etiquette has had to resign his place.